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SYNDICATE 6119

ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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SYNDICATE INFORMATION

MANAGING AGENT:

Managing agent Catlin Underwriting Agencies Limited ("CUAL")

Directors
P Bradbrook
P Greensmith
R Littlemore
C Ighodaro (Non-Executive)
B Joseph (Non-Executive)
J Vereker (Non-Executive)
P Wilson (Non-Executive)

Company secretary M L Rees

Registered number 01815126

Registered office 20 Gracechurch Street
London
EC3V 0BG

SYNDICATE:

Active underwriter P Greensmith
R Littlemore

Independent auditors PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
7 More London Riverside
London
SE1 2RT

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	2018	<i>2017</i>
Gross premiums written (£m)	0.2	3.3
Net premium written (£m)	0.2	3.0
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance (£m)	1.5	9.8
Underwriting result (£m)	(0.5)	(1.1)
Loss for the financial year (£m)	(0.4)	(0.8)
Claims ratio	51.3%	76.2%
Expense ratio	81.6%	35.4%
Combined ratio	132.9%	111.6%

Claim ratio is the percentage of net incurred claims in relation to the net earned premiums.

Expense is the percentage of net operating expenses in relation to the net earned premiums.

The combined ratio is the sum of the ratios of net operating expenses and net incurred claims to net earned premiums. A combined ratio of less than 100% represents an underwriting profit.

**STRATEGIC REPORT OF THE MANAGING AGENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

The directors of Catlin Underwriting Agencies Limited ("CUAL"), the managing agent, present their strategic report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Principal activities

Syndicate 6119 was established in 2014 as a 'Special Purpose Arrangement' (SPA). Its principal activity is to underwrite a whole account quota share reinsurance of Syndicate 2003 and this is the only inwards contract that the Syndicate writes. This contract operates on a funds withheld basis.

The underwriting result (net earned premiums minus net claims incurred and net operating expenses) for 2018 is a loss of £0.5m (2017: loss of £1.1m).

The underlying underwriting performance in 2018 was subject to challenging market conditions affecting nearly all lines of business with ongoing "soft" market conditions, low rating environment and capacity in the market.

The high incidence and magnitude of claims from natural catastrophes in the second half of 2017 such as Hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria and California Wildfires added to adverse performance along with adverse developments on prior year claims.

Results and performance

During the year, the Syndicate wrote £0.2m (2017: £3.3m) in gross premiums, which represents its share of Syndicate 2003 gross premiums for the 2014, 2015 and 2016 year of account, in line with the Whole Account Quota Share agreement between the two syndicates. The Syndicate did not participate in the 2017 year of account.

The Syndicate incurred a net loss ratio of 51.3% (2017: 76.2%).

The net operating expense ratio of 81.6% (2017: 35.4%) includes commission and administration expenses which primarily comprise of members' personal expenses.

Strategy and future outlook

The 2016 underwriting year is Syndicate's last year of participation in underwriting the whole account quota share reinsurance of Syndicate 2003.

On 12 September 2018, XL Group Ltd completed its previously announced merger with Camelot Holdings Ltd. ("Merger Sub"), a wholly owned subsidiary of AXA SA. Pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated 5 March 2018, by and among XL Group Ltd, Merger Sub and AXA SA (the " Merger Agreement "), and the statutory merger agreement required in accordance with Section 105 of the Bermuda Companies Act 1981, as amended (the " Companies Act "), by and among XL Group Ltd, Merger Sub and AXA, dated 12 September 2018, Merger Sub merged with and into XL Group Ltd in accordance with the Companies Act, with XL Group Ltd continuing as the surviving corporation and as a wholly-owned subsidiary of AXA SA.

As a result of the merger, a new division "AXA XL" was formed comprising the legacy XL companies and certain existing AXA companies. This new division AXA XL is the P&C and specialty division of AXA comprising global insurance and reinsurance companies that provide property, casualty and specialty products to industrial, commercial and professional firms, insurance companies and other enterprises on a worldwide basis.

**STRATEGIC REPORT OF THE MANAGING AGENT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

Managed Syndicates

CUAL, the managing agent of the Syndicate, is a company registered in England and Wales. CUAL is a wholly-owned subsidiary of its ultimate parent AXA SA ("AXA"), a company registered in France. Copies of the financial statements of CUAL are available from 20 Gracechurch Street, London, EC3V 0BG.

Copies of the financial statements of AXA SA ("AXA") are available from 25 Avenue Matignon FR-75008 Paris France.

The Syndicate is wholly aligned with capital provided by General Insurance Company.

This report was approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

P Bradbrook

Director

20 March 2019

**MANAGING AGENT'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

The directors of the managing agent present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

The annual accounts are prepared using the annual basis of accounting as required by Regulation 5 of the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 ("the 2008 Regulations"), as well as in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and Financial Reporting Standard 103, "Insurance Contracts" ("FRS 103").

Future developments and strategy are discussed within the strategic report.

Loss collection

Losses will be collected by reference to the results of individual underwriting years. Under Lloyd's accounting rules, the Syndicate's 2016 year of account was closed at the end of 2018 with a negative return equal to 8.0% of capacity.

Member's balance

The member's balance as at 31 December 2018 was £(1.3)m (2017: (£0.5m)).

Directors

The directors of CUAL who held office during the year and up to the date of signing the annual accounts were:

P Bradbrook		
P Greensmith		
R Littlemore		
P Jardine		Resigned 5 September 2018
R Glauber	(Non-Executive)	Resigned 16 April 2018
C Ighodaro	(Non-Executive)	
B Joseph	(Non-Executive)	
J Vereker	(Non-Executive)	
P Wilson	(Non-Executive)	

Financial instruments and risk management

Information on the use of financial instruments by the Syndicate and its management of financial risk and in particular its exposure to interest rate risk, equity price risk, currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk is disclosed in note 2 to the financial statements.

**MANAGING AGENT'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

Statement of managing agent's responsibilities

The directors of the managing agent are responsible for preparing the Syndicate annual accounts in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom accounting standards including Financial Reporting Standard 102 - "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102"), Financial Reporting Standard 103 - "Insurance Contracts" ("FRS 103"), both issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 ("the Regulations") require the managing agent to prepare Syndicate financial statements for the Syndicate at 31 December each year. The directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Syndicate and of the profit or loss of the Syndicate for that period.

In preparing these Syndicate annual accounts, the directors of the managing agent are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the basis that the Syndicate will continue to write future business unless it is inappropriate to presume that there will be future years of account of the Syndicate.

The directors of the managing agent are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Syndicate's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial position of the Syndicate and enable it to ensure that the Syndicate's annual accounts comply with the Regulations and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2006. It is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Syndicate and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

Statement of disclosure of information to the auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the date of this report confirms that:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information for which the Syndicate's auditors are unaware; and
- each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken in his duty as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Syndicate's auditor are aware of that information.

Approved by the Board of Catlin Underwriting Agencies Limited and signed on its behalf by:

M L Rees
Company Secretary
20 March 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF SYNDICATE 6119**Report on the Syndicate annual accounts****Opinion**

In our opinion, 6119's syndicate annual accounts (the "syndicate annual accounts"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the syndicate's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its loss and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, (United Kingdom Accounting Standards comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008.

We have audited the syndicate annual accounts included within the Syndicate 6119 Annual Report and Accounts (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the statement of financial position at 31 December 2018, , the statement of profit or loss for the year then ended, the statement of changes in member's balances, the statement of cash flows, and the notes to the syndicate annual accounts, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008, as amended by The Statutory Auditors and Third Country Auditors Regulations 2017 and other applicable law.

Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the syndicate annual accounts section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the syndicate in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the syndicate annual accounts in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

ISAs (UK) require us to report to you when:

- the managing agent's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the syndicate annual accounts is not appropriate; or
- the managing agent has not disclosed in the syndicate annual accounts any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the syndicate's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the syndicate annual accounts are authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of the above matters.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the syndicate's ability to continue as a going concern. For example, the terms on which the United Kingdom may withdraw from the European Union, which is currently due to occur on 29 March 2019, are not clear, and it is difficult to evaluate all of the potential implications on the syndicate's business and the wider economy.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the syndicate annual accounts and our auditors' report thereon. The managing agent is responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the syndicate annual accounts does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the syndicate annual accounts, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the syndicate annual accounts or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the syndicate annual accounts or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF SYNDICATE 6119

With respect to the Managing Agent's Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Managing Agent's Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Managing Agent's Report for the year ended 31 December 2018 is consistent with the syndicate annual accounts and has been prepared in accordance with The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the syndicate and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Managing Agent's Report.

Responsibilities for the syndicate annual accounts and the audit

Responsibilities of the managing agent for the syndicate annual accounts

As explained more fully in the Statement of Managing Agent's Responsibilities set out on pages 5 and 6, the managing agent is responsible for the preparation of the syndicate annual accounts in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The managing agent is also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of syndicate annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the syndicate annual accounts, the managing agent is responsible for assessing the syndicate's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless it is intended for the syndicate to cease operations, or it has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the syndicate annual accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the syndicate annual accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these syndicate annual accounts.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the syndicate annual accounts is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the syndicate's members as a body in accordance with part 2 of The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008, as amended by The Statutory Auditors and Third Country Auditors Regulations 2017 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF SYNDICATE 6119

Other required reporting

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008, as amended by The Statutory Auditors and Third Country Auditors Regulations 2017, we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the managing agent in respect of the syndicate has not kept adequate accounting records; or
- certain disclosures of managing agent remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the syndicate annual accounts are not in agreement with the accounting records.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Matthew Nichols (Senior statutory auditor)

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

London

21 March 2019

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

	Note	2018 £000's	2017 £000's
TECHNICAL ACCOUNT - GENERAL BUSINESS			
Gross premiums written	4	241	3,256
Outward reinsurance premiums		4	(243)
Net premiums written		<u>245</u>	<u>3,013</u>
Change in the gross provision for unearned premiums	9	1,580	7,716
Change in the provision for unearned premiums, reinsurers' share	9	(295)	(931)
Change in the net provision for unearned premiums		1,285	6,785
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance		<u>1,530</u>	<u>9,798</u>
Claims paid #			
Gross amount		(6,738)	—
Reinsurers' share		245	—
		<u>(6,493)</u>	<u>—</u>
Change in the provision for claims #			
Gross amount	9	5,742	(8,264)
Reinsurers' share	9	(34)	796
		<u>5,708</u>	<u>(7,468)</u>
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance		<u>(785)</u>	<u>(7,468)</u>
Net operating expenses	7	(1,248)	(3,470)
Balance on the general business technical account		<u>(503)</u>	<u>(1,140)</u>
NON-TECHNICAL ACCOUNT			
Balance on the general business technical account		(503)	(1,140)
Other income	8	70	298
Foreign exchange gains		56	82
Loss for the financial year		<u>(377)</u>	<u>(760)</u>

Included within the gross and ceded change in provision for claims in the calendar year 2017 are £10.7m and £1.2m, respectively, relating to the settlement of the 2014 Year of Account.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

ASSETS	Note	2018 £000's	2017 £000's
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions			
Provision for unearned premiums	9	85	376
Claims outstanding	9	1,911	4,648
		<u>1,996</u>	<u>5,024</u>
Debtors - amounts falling due within one year			
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	11	14,544	12,831
Other debtors	12	350	306
		<u>14,894</u>	<u>13,137</u>
Debtors - amounts falling due after one year			
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	11	—	13,885
Other debtors	13	—	219
		<u>—</u>	<u>14,104</u>
Prepayments and accrued income			
Deferred acquisition costs	14	48	1,102
		<u>16,938</u>	<u>33,367</u>
TOTAL ASSETS			
Capital and reserves			
Member's balance		(1,267)	(473)
Technical provisions			
Provision for unearned premiums	9	22	1,589
Claims outstanding	9	15,054	23,477
		<u>15,076</u>	<u>25,066</u>
Creditors - amounts falling due within one year			
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations	15	2,803	4,777
Other creditors	16	301	333
		<u>3,104</u>	<u>5,110</u>
Creditors - amounts falling due after one year			
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations	15	—	3,329
Other creditors	17	—	301
		<u>—</u>	<u>3,630</u>
Accruals and deferred income		25	34
		<u>16,938</u>	<u>33,367</u>
TOTAL CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES			

The notes on pages 14 to 34 form part of these financial statements.

The Syndicate financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors of Catlin Underwriting Agencies Limited and were signed on its behalf by:

P Bradbrook
Director
20 March 2019

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN MEMBER'S BALANCES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

	Member's balance
	£000's
Balance as at 1 January 2017	1,493
Loss for the financial year	(760)
Settlement of 2014 quota share balances	(1,206)
Balance as at 31 December 2017	<u>(473)</u>
Balance as at 1 January 2018	(473)
Loss for the financial year	(377)
Settlement of 2015 quota share balances	(417)
Balance as at 31 December 2018	<u><u>(1,267)</u></u>

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

	2018	<i>2017</i>
	£000's	<i>£000's</i>
Loss for the financial year	(377)	<i>(760)</i>
Settlement of quota share balance	(417)	<i>(1,206)</i>
Decrease in net technical provisions	(6,961)	<i>(13,926)</i>
Decrease in debtors	13,470	<i>18,400</i>
Decrease in creditors	(5,645)	<i>(2,210)</i>
Investment return	(70)	<i>(298)</i>
Net cash generated from operating activities	—	<i>—</i>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	—	<i>—</i>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	—	<i>—</i>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable UK accounting standards including Financial Reporting Standard 102 - "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102"), Financial Reporting Standard 103 - "Insurance Contracts" ("FRS 103"), both issued by the Financial Reporting Council and in compliance with The Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 ("SI 2008/410") relating to insurance companies and other requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the previous years presented, unless otherwise stated. The Syndicate has adopted FRS 102 and FRS 103 in these financial statements.

The preparation of these financial statements required the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future period affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described in this statement of accounting policies and specifically in the following notes:

Note 5: movement in prior year's provision for claims outstanding; and

Note 9: insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets (estimates for losses incurred but not reported).

Capital supporting the business of the Syndicate, referred to as Funds at Lloyd's ("FAL") is, in part, held in separate trust funds administered by Lloyd's in addition to amounts held within the Syndicate Premium Trust Funds. The amounts held by the Corporate Member outside the Syndicate Premium Trust Funds are available to meet the underwriting obligations of the Syndicate, if required. However, these funds are not included in the Syndicate's balance sheet because they are not owned by the Syndicate. The Lloyd's central fund arrangements are available in the event that an individual member's funds are exhausted.

Separate underwriting year accounts for the 2016 underwriting year have not been prepared, as the Syndicate has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 6 of the Regulations.

Preparation of syndicate underwriting year accounts

Preparation of syndicate underwriting year accounts Managing agents must, in respect of each syndicate to which regulation 5(1) refers, prepare or cause to be prepared underwriting year accounts in accordance with paragraph (2) of Insurance Account Directive Regulation 2008 ("the Regulation"), unless -

(a) no underwriting year of that syndicate has been closed in the preceding financial year or is being closed at the end of that financial year; or

(b) the members of the syndicate for each underwriting year included in the underwriting year accounts, agree unanimously, in writing, that no underwriting year accounts shall be prepared in respect of that syndicate.

B Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the accrual basis whereby the incurred cost of claims, commission and related expenses are charged against the earned proportion of premiums, net of reinsurance, as follows:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

B Basis of accounting (continued)

(a) Premiums written

Premiums written comprise premiums on contracts inception during the financial year, together with adjustments made in the year to premiums written in prior accounting periods. They also include estimates for pipeline premiums, representing amounts due to the Syndicate not yet notified.

Premiums are shown gross of brokerage payable and exclude taxes and duties levied on them.

Contracts with duration of greater than one year and payable in annual installments, generally, only the initial annual instalment is included as premiums written at policy inception due to the ability of the (re)insured to commute or cancel coverage during the term of the policy. The remaining annual installments are included as premiums written at each successive anniversary date within the term.

(b) Unearned premiums

Written premium is earned according to the risk profile of the policy. Unearned premiums represent the proportion of premiums written in the year that relate to the unexpired terms of the policies in force at the balance sheet date, calculated on the basis of established earnings patterns or time apportionment as appropriate.

(c) Acquisition costs

Acquisition costs, comprising commission and other internal and external costs related to the acquisition of new business and renewing existing contracts. The proportion of acquisition costs in respect of unearned premiums is deferred at the reporting date and recognised in periods when the related premiums are earned.

(d) Ceded Reinsurance

These are contracts entered into by the Syndicate with reinsurers under which the Syndicate is compensated for losses on contracts issued by the Syndicate and that meet the definition of an insurance contract. Insurance contracts entered into by the Syndicate under which the contract holder is another insurer (inwards reinsurance) are included with insurance contracts.

Any benefits to which the Syndicate is entitled under its reinsurance contracts held are recognised as reinsurance assets. These assets consist of balances due from reinsurers and include reinsurers' share of provisions for claims. These balances are based on calculated amounts of outstanding claims and projections for IBNR, net of estimated irrecoverable amounts having regard to the reinsurance programme in place for the class of business, the claims experience for the period and the current security rating of the reinsurer involved. The syndicate assesses its reinsurance assets for impairment. If there is objective evidence of impairment, then the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Reinsurance liabilities are primarily premiums payable for reinsurance contracts and are recognised as an expense when due.

(e) Claims incurred

Claims incurred comprise claims and settlement expenses (both internal and external) paid in the year and the movement in provision for outstanding claims and settlement expenses, including an allowance for the cost of claims incurred by the balance sheet date but not reported until after the year-end. Claims incurred are reduced by anticipated salvage and other recoveries.

The only inwards contract that the Syndicate writes is the whole account quota share reinsurance of Syndicate 2003, which operates on a funds withheld basis. As such, claims are effectively settled on closure of each underwriting year on a net basis.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

B Basis of accounting (continued)

(f) Claims provisions and related recoveries (continued)

The outstanding claims comprise amounts set aside for claims notified and claims incurred but not yet reported ("IBNR").

Notified claims are estimated on a case by case basis. In estimating the cost of these the Syndicate has regard to the claim circumstance as reported, any information available from loss adjusters and information on the cost of settling claims with similar characteristics in a previous period. Large claims impacting each relevant business class are generally assessed separately, being measured on a case by case basis or projected separately in order to allow for the possible distortion of the development and incidence of these large claims.

The amount included in respect of IBNR is based on statistical techniques of estimation applied by the Syndicate's actuaries. These techniques generally involve projecting from past experience of the development of claims over time to form a view of the likely ultimate claims to be experienced for more recent underwriting, having regard to variations in the business accepted and the underlying terms and conditions. For the most recent years, where a high degree of volatility arises from projections, estimates may be based in part on output from rating and other models of the business accepted and assessments of underwriting conditions. Classes of business where claims are typically reported relatively quickly after the claim event tend to display lower levels of volatility.

The provision for claims includes amounts in respect of internal and external claims handling costs.

The reinsurers' share of provisions for claims is based on calculated amounts of outstanding claims and projections for IBNR having regard to the reinsurance programme in place for the class of business and the claims experience for the year. It is net of estimated irrecoverable amounts having regard to the current security rating of the reinsurance companies involved. The Syndicate uses a number of statistical techniques to assist in making the above estimates.

The two most critical assumptions with regards to claims provisions are that the past is a reasonable predictor of the likely level of claims development and that the rating and other models used for current business are fair reflections of the likely level of ultimate claims to be incurred.

Allowance is made, however, for changes or uncertainties which may create distortions in the underlying statistics or which might cause the cost of unsettled claims to increase or reduce when compared with the cost of previously settled claims including:

- changes in Syndicate processes which might accelerate or slow down the development and/or recording of paid or incurred claims compared with the statistics from previous periods;
- changes in the legal environment;
- the effects of inflation;
- changes in the mix of business;
- the impact of large losses; and
- movements in industry benchmarks.

The directors of CUAL consider that the provisions for gross claims and related reinsurance recoveries are fairly stated on the basis of the information currently available to them. However, ultimate liability will vary as a result of subsequent information and events and this may result in significant adjustments to the amounts provided. Adjustments to the amounts of claims provisions established in prior years are reflected in the financial statements for the period in which the adjustments are made. The methods used, and the estimate made, are reviewed regularly.

The Syndicate discounts unpaid loss reserves arising from US Workers' Compensation business and on Periodic Payment Orders related to bodily injury claims in the UK Motor book.

The discounting rates and mean estimated terms used for both the US Workers' Compensation and UK Motor book are 3.8% over 21 years and 2.0% over 31 years, respectively.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**B Basis of accounting (continued)***(f) Claims provisions and related recoveries (continued)*

	Undiscounted reserves		Discount credit	
	2018	<i>2017</i>	2018	<i>2017</i>
	£000's	<i>£000's</i>	£000's	<i>£000's</i>
US Workers' Compensation	446	<i>439</i>	149	<i>158</i>
UK Motor book	36	<i>—</i>	16	<i>—</i>

The Syndicate utilises tabular reserving for US workers' compensation unpaid losses that are considered fixed and determinable, and discount such losses using an interest rate of 3.8%. The interest rate approximates the implied return on the market-based assets supporting the expected cash-flows of our liabilities. The tabular reserving methodology results in applying uniform and consistent criteria for establishing expected future indemnity and medical payments and the use of mortality tables to determine expected payment periods.

The allowance for Periodic Payment Orders ("PPOs") relates to bodily injury claims in the UK and includes the unpaid losses for claims already settled and notified as PPOs at 31 December 2018, as well as the unpaid losses for claims to be settled in the future. The future care element of the unpaid losses was discounted using an interest rate of 2%. The interest rate approximates the implied return on the market-based assets supporting the expected cash-flows of our liabilities.

Provision is made at the year-end for the estimated cost of claims incurred but not settled at the Balance Sheet date, including the cost of claims incurred but not yet reported to the Syndicate. The estimated cost of claims includes expenses to be incurred in settling claims. The Syndicate takes all reasonable steps to ensure that it has appropriate information regarding its claims exposures. However, given the uncertainty in establishing claims provisions, it is likely that the final outcome will prove to be different from the original liability established. Any differences between provisions and subsequent settlements are dealt with in the general business technical account of later years.

(g) Unexpired risks provision

A provision for unexpired risks is made where claims and related expenses, likely to arise after the end of the financial period in respect of contracts concluded before that date are expected to exceed the unearned premiums after the deduction of any acquisition costs deferred. The expected claims relate to policies in force at the year-end, having regard to events that occur prior to the balance sheet date.

Unexpired risk surpluses and deficits are offset when business risk classes are managed together and a provision is made only when an aggregate deficit arises.

(h) Financial assets at fair value through the income statement

All financial assets are designated as fair value through the statement of profit or loss upon initial recognition because they are managed and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis. Purchases and sales are recognised on the trade date, which is the date the group commits to purchase or sell the asset, net of transaction costs. These investments are subsequently carried at fair value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

C Investment return

Investment return comprises all investment income, realised investment gains and losses and movements in unrealised gains and losses, net of investment expenses, charges and interest. Net gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial assets are recognised through the statement of profit or loss within 'Unrealised gains on investments' or 'Unrealised losses on investments' in the period in which they arise. Investment return is recorded in the non-technical account within the statement of profit or loss. Dividends on equity securities are recorded as revenue on the ex-dividend date, which includes the imputed tax credits. Interest is recognised on an accruals basis for financial assets at fair value through the Statement of Profit or Loss.

a. *Realised gains and losses*

Realised gains and losses on investments carried at market value are calculated as the difference between sale proceeds and purchase price.

b. *Unrealised gains and losses*

Unrealised gains and losses on investments represent the difference between their valuation at the balance sheet date and their purchase price or, where acquired in previous years, their valuation at the last balance sheet date, together with the reversal of unrealised gains and losses recognised in earlier accounting periods in respect of investment disposals in the current period.

c. *Investment expenses, charges or interest*

There are accounted for as incurred on an accruals basis.

D Foreign currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Syndicate operates (the functional currency). The Syndicate's financial statements are presented in thousands of sterling, which is the Syndicate's functional currency. Foreign currency transactions in US dollars, Canadian dollars, Euros and Australian dollars are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the dates of the transactions or at an appropriate average rate.

With the adoption of FRS 102 and FRS 103, all assets and liabilities arising from insurance contracts should be treated as monetary items. At each period end foreign currency monetary items are re-translated into US dollars at the rate of exchange at the balance sheet date. For this purpose all assets and liabilities arising from insurance contracts (including unearned premiums, deferred acquisition costs and unexpired risks provisions) are monetary items. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the non-technical account.

E Taxation

Under Schedule 19 of the Finance Act 1993 managing agents are not required to deduct income tax from trading income. UK basic rate income tax deducted from Syndicate investment income is recoverable by managing agents and consequently the distribution made to members or their members' agents is gross of tax. Capital appreciation falls within trading income and is also distributed gross of tax. No provision has been made for any United States Federal Income Tax payable on underwriting results or investment earnings. Any payments on account made by the Syndicate during the year have been included in the Statement of Financial Position under the heading "other debtors".

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

F Investments and Overseas Deposits

Investments and overseas deposits are stated at current value at the balance sheet date. For this purpose listed investments are stated at bid value and deposits with credit institutions are stated at cost. All other financial instruments are designated as at fair value through profit and loss. In line with normal Lloyd's market practice, the Syndicate writes business in certain jurisdictions that require the deposit of cash and investments in locally held trust funds therefore preventing the free transfer of cash between currencies and locations.

G Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, other than those that the Syndicate has designated at fair value through the statement of profit or loss. Loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost less any impairment losses.

Receivables arising from insurance contracts are also classified in this category and are reviewed for impairment as part of the impairment review of loans and receivables. This basis of valuation is viewed by the directors as having prudent regard to the likely realisable value.

H Financial liabilities

Creditors are recognised initially at fair value, net of directly attributable transaction costs. Creditors are subsequently stated at amortised cost determined according to the effective interest rate method.

I Member's balances

Distributions to its member are made in the year following the year a reporting year of account closes, which is generally three years after the inception of the reporting year of account.

J Going concern

Having assessed the principle risks, the directors consider it appropriate to adopt a going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of these report and accounts.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

2 RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial risk management objectives

The Syndicate is exposed to a range of financial risks through its financial assets, insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets. In particular, the key financial risk is that the proceeds from financial assets are not sufficient to fund the obligations arising from insurance policies as they fall due. The most important components of this financial risk are insurance risk (including reinsurance risk), market risk (including interest rate risk, equity price risk and currency risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The nature of the business underwritten by the syndicate is such that the strategy applied to mitigate those risks is identical to the strategy applied by Syndicate 2003.

These risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements. The risks that the Syndicate primarily faces due to the nature of its investments and liabilities are interest rate, equity price risk and currency risk.

The Syndicate's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the syndicate's financial performance. Syndicate 2003, on the syndicate's behalf, manages these positions within a risk management framework ("the framework") that has been developed to ensure that investment proceeds and returns are in excess of obligations under insurance contracts. Syndicate 2003 produces regular reports that are circulated to the management of the Managing Agency. The principal technique of the syndicate's framework is to match assets and liabilities from insurance contracts by reference to the type of benefits payable to contract holders. The framework is also integrated with the management of the financial risks associated with Syndicate 2003's other financial assets and liabilities not directly associated with insurance liabilities.

The notes that follow explain how financial risks are managed using the categories utilised in the Syndicate's framework.

(a) Insurance risk

Insurance risk arises from Syndicate 2003's general insurance business and refers to the risk of loss or of adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities due to inadequate pricing and reserving assumptions. Examples of such risks include unexpected losses arising from fluctuations in the timing, frequency and severity of claims compared to expectations and inadequate reinsurance protection. With the syndicate writing one whole account quota share contract with Syndicate 2003, in effect the Syndicate's underwriting and reinsurance strategies are set within the context of the overall CUAL strategies, approved by the Board and communicated clearly throughout the business through policy statements and guidelines.

Capital resource sensitivities

The capital position is sensitive to market conditions due to changes in the value of the assets, and to assumptions and experience in respect of the value of the liabilities. The most significant risks to the Syndicate are as follows:

Event risk

The risk that individual risk losses or catastrophes lead to claims that are higher than anticipated in plans and pricing.

Pricing risk

The risk that the level of expected loss is understated in the pricing process.

Reinsurance risk

Reinsurance risk to the Syndicate occurs where reinsurance contracts put in place to reduce gross insurance risk do not perform as anticipated, prove inadequate in terms of the vertical or horizontal limits purchased or result in coverage disputes.

Cycle risk

The risk that business is written in a soft market without full knowledge as to the adequacy of rates, terms and conditions.

Expense risk

The risk that the allowance for expenses and inflation in pricing is inadequate.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

2 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(a) Insurance risk (continued)

Underwriting risks are monitored on the Syndicate's behalf by Syndicate 2003. These risks are continually monitored through, for example, the established peer review process, underwriting authority limits imposed, round table review and audits, as well as via exception reporting. Formal price monitoring procedures form part of the standard monthly management information. These contribute to the quarterly actuarial review whereby the loss outcome of the underwriting activity is continually re-assessed and considered by the Reserving actuaries. There is a dedicated Catastrophe and Aggregation management function independent of Underwriting management, whose responsibility is to model aggregate risk and support pricing decisions, providing a key control to the underwriting process.

Syndicate 2003 seeks to maintain a diversified and balanced portfolio of risks in order to reduce the variability of outcomes. Experience shows that the larger the portfolio of similar insurance contracts, the smaller the relative variability about the expected outcome will be. In addition, a more diversified portfolio is less likely to be affected by a change in any subset of the portfolio. This is achieved by accepting a spread of business over time, segmented between different classes of business. Syndicate 2003's Syndicate business forecasts for each class of business reflect this underwriting strategy, and set out the types of business to be written, the geographical regions in which business is to be written and the industry sectors to which the Syndicate is prepared to expose itself. These plans are approved and monitored by management and are submitted to Lloyd's.

Syndicate 2003's management also recognises that insurance events are, by their nature, random, and the actual number and size of events during any one year may vary from those estimated using established statistical techniques. To address this, Syndicate 2003's risk management team sets out the realistic disaster scenario (RDS) exposure that it is prepared to accept in certain territories to a range of natural and man-made events.

Specific scenarios monitored include:

- Two consecutive Atlantic seaboard windstorms
- Florida windstorm
- Gulf of Mexico windstorm
- European windstorm
- Japanese windstorm
- California earthquake
- New Madrid earthquake
- Japanese earthquake
- UK flood

The current aggregate position is monitored at the time of underwriting a risk, and reports are produced to highlight the key aggregations to which the Syndicate is exposed. Syndicate 2003 uses a number of modelling tools to monitor aggregation and to simulate catastrophe losses in order to measure the effectiveness of its reinsurance programmes. Stress and scenario tests are also run using these models. The greatest likelihood of significant losses to the Syndicate arises from catastrophe events, such as flood damage, windstorm or earthquake. Where possible the Syndicate's underwriting team measures geographic accumulations and uses their knowledge of the business, historical loss behaviour and commercial catastrophe modelling software. The Syndicate regularly models and monitors known accumulations of risks including natural catastrophes, marine, liability and political events. Upon application of the reinsurance coverage purchased, the key gross and net exposures are calculated on the basis of a 1%TVaR, however a range of return periods are reported and tracked over time.

Loss development tables providing information about historical claims development are included in note 10.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Market risk

Market risk is the impact arising from the uncertainty of asset prices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and other factors related to financial markets and investment asset management.

AXA XL Group imposes restrictions on the external investment managers' investment strategies. Strict limits, by trust fund, are set for types of assets held, concentration limits and average investment grade ratings. Investments are typically investment grade bonds and investment grade asset backed securities. Guidelines and benchmarks are set annually and approved by the board.

The performance of the investment managers is monitored constantly by AXA XL Group investment specialists and reported monthly to CUAL management and reviewed quarterly by the CUAL Board of directors. The Syndicate aims to manage exchange rate exposure in US dollar terms and asset and liabilities are duration matched.

Market risk includes:

(i) Interest rate risk

The Syndicate does not hold fixed interest securities, but is indirectly exposed to interest rate risk through the investment return remitted to the syndicate in lieu of the interest income received on the funds withheld by Syndicate 2003.

Syndicate 2003 monitors interest rate risk on a monthly basis by calculating the impact of changes in interest rate on the value of investments and the net present value of liabilities against a risk appetite that has been agreed with the Board.

Syndicate 2003 purchases interest rate swap contracts to manage its interest rate risk.

The sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk illustrates how changes in the fair value of future cash flows of an interest bearing financial asset will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates at the reporting date.

Sensitivity analysis

Changes in interest yields, with all other variables constant, would result in changes in the capital value of debt securities and borrowings as well as subsequent interests receipts and payments.

This would affect reported losses and net liabilities as indicated in the table below:

	Impact on loss after tax		Impact on net liabilities	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
50 basis points increase	(145)	(179)	(145)	(179)
50 basis points decrease	143	175	143	175

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**(b) Market risk (continued)****(ii) Equity price risk**

The Syndicate does not hold equity investments, but is indirectly exposed to equity securities price risk through the investment return remitted to the Syndicate in lieu of the interest income received on the funds withheld by Syndicate 2003.

Syndicate 2003 has a defined investment policy which sets limits on the syndicate's exposure to equities both in aggregate terms and by geography, industry and counterparty. This policy of diversification is used to manage the Syndicate's price risk arising from its investments in equity securities.

Sensitivity analysis

Changes in stock market prices, with all other variables constant, would result in changes in the interest income remitted by Syndicate 2003. This would affect reported losses and net liabilities as indicated in the table below:

	Impact on loss after tax		Impact on net liabilities	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
5% increase in stock market prices	46	53	46	53
5% decrease in stock market prices	(46)	(53)	(46)	(53)

(iii) Currency risk

The Syndicate manages its foreign exchange risk against its functional currency. Foreign exchange arises when future commercial transactions or recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Syndicate's functional currency.

The Syndicate is primarily exposed to currency risk in respect of Syndicate 2003 liabilities under policies of insurance denominated in currencies other than Pounds sterling. The most significant currencies to which the Syndicate is exposed are US Dollar, Canadian Dollar and Euro. The Syndicate seeks to mitigate the risk by matching the estimated foreign currency denominated liabilities with assets denominated in the same currency.

2018	GBP	USD	EUR	CAD	TOTAL
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions	459	1,203	218	116	1,996
Insurance and Reinsurance receivables	2,060	10,240	1,389	855	14,544
Other assets	36	250	38	74	398
Total assets	<u>2,555</u>	<u>11,693</u>	<u>1,645</u>	<u>1,045</u>	<u>16,938</u>
Technical provisions	(2,868)	(9,871)	(1,449)	(888)	(15,076)
Insurance and reinsurance payables	(223)	(2,203)	(259)	(118)	(2,803)
Other creditors	(301)	(34)	(3)	11	(327)
Total Liabilities	<u>(3,392)</u>	<u>(12,108)</u>	<u>(1,711)</u>	<u>(995)</u>	<u>(18,206)</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**(ii) Currency risk (continued)**

2017	<i>GBP</i> £000's	<i>USD</i> £000's	<i>EUR</i> £000's	<i>CAD</i> £000's	<i>TOTAL</i> £000's
<i>Reinsurers' share of technical provisions</i>	2,654	1,855	278	237	5,024
<i>Insurance and Reinsurance receivables</i>	4,124	18,492	2,418	1,682	26,716
<i>Other assets</i>	184	1,198	140	105	1,627
Total assets	6,962	21,545	2,836	2,024	33,367
<i>Technical provisions</i>	(3,456)	(17,688)	(2,118)	(1,804)	(25,066)
<i>Insurance and reinsurance payables</i>	(2,770)	(4,775)	(345)	(216)	(8,106)
<i>Other creditors</i>	(559)	(114)	(6)	11	(668)
Total Liabilities	(6,785)	(22,577)	(2,469)	(2,009)	(33,840)

Sensitivity analysis

Fluctuations in the Syndicate's trading currencies against the Sterling would result in a change to loss after tax and net liabilities value.

The table below gives an indication of the impact on loss after tax and net liabilities of a percentage change in the relative strength of Sterling against the value of the Euro, the Canadian dollar and the US dollar, simultaneously.

The analysis is based on current information.

	Impact on loss after tax		Impact on net liabilities	
	2018 £000's	2017 £000's	2018 £000's	2017 £000's
GBP weakens 20% against other currencies	(80)	(227)	(107)	(162)
GBP weakens 10% against other currencies	(36)	(101)	(48)	(72)
GBP strengthens 10% against other currencies	29	83	39	59
GBP strengthens 20% against other currencies	54	151	72	108

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Syndicate 6119 is indirectly sensitive to the credit risk managed by Syndicate 2003.

The table below provides information on the credit quality of financial assets of the Syndicate that are neither past due nor impaired:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**(c) Credit risk (continued)**

2018	AAA	AA	A	BBB or below	Not rated	Total
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Reinsurers' share of claims outstanding	—	—	1,904	—	7	1,911
Total	—	—	1,904	—	7	1,911
2017	AAA	AA	A	BBB or below	Not rated	Total
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Reinsurers' share of claims outstanding	—	—	4,619	5	24	4,648
Total	—	—	4,619	5	24	4,648

The syndicate does not currently hold any impaired assets (2017: no impaired assets held).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**(d) Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that cash may not be available to pay obligations when due at a reasonable cost. The primary liquidity risk of the Syndicate is the obligation to pay claims as they fall due. The projected settlement of these liabilities is modelled, on a regular basis, using actuarial techniques. Due to the funds withheld nature of the contract the Syndicate underwrites, this risk is borne by Syndicate 2003. The Syndicate is therefore indirectly sensitive to the liquidity risk in Syndicate 2003.

The following tables analyse financial liabilities by maturity date:

2018	No contractual maturity date	Less than one year on demand	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Other Creditors	—	3,104	—	—	—	3,104
Claims outstanding	—	15,054	—	—	—	15,054
Financial liabilities	—	18,158	—	—	—	18,158

2017	No contractual maturity date	Less than one year on demand	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Other Creditors	—	4,149	4,591	—	—	8,740
Claims outstanding	—	11,145	12,332	—	—	23,477
Financial liabilities	—	15,294	16,923	—	—	32,217

The nature of insurance is that the requirements of funding cannot be predicted with absolute certainty and therefore the theory of probability is applied on insurance contracts to ascertain the likely provision and the time period when such liabilities will require settlement.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

3 MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

(a) Capital Framework at Lloyd's

The Society of Lloyd's (Lloyd's) is a regulated undertaking and subject to the supervision of the Prudential Regulatory Authority (PRA) under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 and in accordance with Solvency II legislation.

Within this supervisory framework, Lloyd's applies capital requirements at member level and centrally to ensure that Lloyd's complies with Solvency II, and beyond that to meet its own financial strength, licence and ratings objectives.

Although, as described below, Lloyd's capital setting processes use a capital requirement set at Syndicate level as a starting point, the requirement to meet Solvency II and Lloyd's capital requirements applies at overall and member level respectively, not at Syndicate level. Accordingly the capital requirement in respect of Syndicate 6119 is not disclosed in these financial statements. See note 18 for details of the Syndicate's FAL and FIS requirements.

(b) Lloyd's Capital Setting Process

In order to meet Lloyd's requirements, each Syndicate is required to calculate its Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) for the prospective underwriting year. This amount must be sufficient to cover a 1 in 200 year loss, reflecting uncertainty in the ultimate run-off of underwriting liabilities (SCR 'to ultimate'). The Syndicate must also calculate its SCR at the same confidence level but reflecting uncertainty over a one year time horizon (one year SCR) for Lloyd's to use in meeting Solvency II requirements. The SCRs of each Syndicate are subject to review by Lloyd's and approval by the Lloyd's Capital and Planning Group.

A Syndicate may be comprised of one or more underwriting members of Lloyd's. Each member is liable for its own share of underwriting liabilities on the Syndicate(s) on which it participates but not other members' shares. Accordingly, the capital requirement that Lloyd's sets for each member operates on a similar basis. Each member's SCR shall thus be determined by the sum of the member's share of the Syndicate SCR 'to ultimate'. Where a member participates on more than one Syndicate, a credit for diversification is provided to reflect the spread of risk, but consistent with determining an SCR which reflects the capital requirement to cover a 1 in 200 year loss 'to ultimate' for that member. Over and above this, Lloyd's applies a capital uplift to the member's capital requirement, known as the Economic Capital Assessment (ECA). The purpose of this uplift, which is a Lloyd's not a Solvency II requirement, is to meet Lloyd's financial strength, licence and ratings objectives.

(c) Provision of capital by members

Each member may provide capital to meet its ECA either by assets held in trust by Lloyd's specifically for that member (Funds at Lloyd's), held within and managed within a Syndicate (Funds in Syndicate) or as the member's share of the members' balances on each Syndicate on which it participates.

Resources available to meet members' and Lloyd's capital requirements are separately identified in the Statement of Changes in Member's Balances.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

4 SEGMENTAL ANALYSIS

Gross premiums written, gross premiums earned, gross claims incurred, gross operating expenses and the reinsurance balances by class of business are as follows:

2018	Gross	Gross	Gross	Gross	Reinsurance	Total
Reinsurance	Premiums	Premiums	Claims	Operating	Balance	
Acceptances	Written	Earned	Incurred	Expenses		
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Fire and other damage to property	138	901	(813)	(20)	(4)	64
Accident and health	55	599	(290)	(563)	(46)	(300)
Marine, aviation and transport	6	275	120	(603)	(68)	(276)
Motor (third party liability)	42	45	(13)	(22)	(1)	9
Total	241	1,820	(996)	(1,208)	(119)	(503)
2017	Gross	Gross	Gross	Gross	Reinsurance	Total
Reinsurance	Premiums	Premiums	Claims	Operating	Balance	
Acceptances	Written	Earned	Incurred	Expenses		
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Fire and other damage to property	1,220	4,282	(4,011)	(1,553)	75	(1,207)
Accident and health	1,830	3,990	(2,125)	(1,323)	(139)	403
Marine, aviation and transport	199	2,671	(2,049)	(705)	(198)	(281)
Motor (third party liability)	7	29	(79)	(5)	—	(55)
Total	3,256	10,972	(8,264)	(3,586)	(262)	(1,140)

The reinsurance balance represents the charge to the technical account from the aggregate of all items relating to outwards reinsurance.

The Lloyd's insurance market has been treated as one geographical segment. All business is signed and concluded in the UK.

All gross premiums written originate in the United Kingdom.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

5 MOVEMENT IN PRIOR YEAR'S PROVISION FOR CLAIMS OUTSTANDING

An unfavorable run-off deviation (prior accident years' increase) of £0.8m (2017: unfavorable £0.6m) was experienced during the year, wholly in respect of reserve movements on the 2016 year of account and prior Whole Account Quota Share contract with Syndicate 2003.

6 EMPLOYEES & DIRECTORS

The Syndicate and its managing agent have no employees (2017: nil).

The Syndicate did not directly incur staff costs during the year (2017: £nil).

The Syndicate was not recharged any expenses during the year relating to the remuneration of the directors of CUAL (2017: £nil).

Under the standard managing agent's agreement, Catlin Underwriting Agencies Limited receives an annual fee for services provided.

7 NET OPERATING EXPENSES

	2018	<i>2017</i>
	£000's	<i>£000's</i>
Acquisition costs	218	<i>1,906</i>
Change in deferred acquisition costs	1,070	<i>1,680</i>
	<u>1,288</u>	<i><u>3,586</u></i>
Reinsurance commissions and profit participation	(40)	<i>(116)</i>
	<u>1,248</u>	<i><u>3,470</u></i>

Administrative expenses include:

	2018	<i>2017</i>
	£000's	<i>£000's</i>
<i>Audit Services:</i>		
Fees payable to the Syndicate's auditor for the audit of the Syndicate's accounts	20	<i>52</i>
<i>Non-audit Services:</i>		
Fees payable to the Syndicate's auditor for other services:		
Other services pursuant to legislation, including the audit of the regulatory return	7	<i>17</i>
	<u>27</u>	<i><u>69</u></i>

This is the auditors' remuneration attributable to the Syndicate, the cost of which is borne through another company in the AXA XL group.

8 OTHER INCOME

	2018	<i>2017</i>
	£000's	<i>£000's</i>
Income on funds withheld balance	<u>70</u>	<i><u>298</u></i>

Other income represents interest on funds withheld balances on the Whole Account Quota Share agreement with Syndicate 2003.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

9 INSURANCE LIABILITIES AND REINSURANCE ASSETS

	Provision for unearned premium £000's	Claims Outstanding £000's
2018		
Gross Technical Provisions		
As at 1 January 2018	1,589	23,477
Movement in the provision	(1,580)	(5,742)
Foreign exchange movements	13	(2,681)
As at 31 December 2018	<u>22</u>	<u>15,054</u>
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions		
As at 1 January 2018	376	4,648
Movement in the provision	(295)	(34)
Foreign exchange movements	4	(2,703)
As at 31 December 2018	<u>85</u>	<u>1,911</u>
Net technical provisions		
As at 1 January 2018	1,213	18,829
As at 31 December 2018	<u>(63)</u>	<u>13,143</u>
2017		
	<i>Provision for unearned premium £000's</i>	<i>Claims Outstanding £000's</i>
Gross Technical Provisions		
As at 1 January 2017	10,124	27,664
Movement in the provision	(7,716)	8,264
2014 Year of Account Settlement	(451)	(10,373)
Foreign exchange movements	(368)	(2,078)
As at 31 December 2017	<u>1,589</u>	<u>23,477</u>
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions		
As at 1 January 2017	1,502	2,321
Movement in the provision	(931)	796
2014 Year of Account Settlement	(117)	379
Foreign exchange movements	(78)	1,152
As at 31 December 2017	<u>376</u>	<u>4,648</u>
Net technical provisions		
As at 1 January 2017	8,622	25,343
As at 31 December 2017	<u>1,213</u>	<u>18,829</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

10 CLAIMS DEVELOPMENT TRIANGLES

To illustrate the robustness of our reserves, the loss development tables below provide information about historical claims development by the pure underwriting year.

Gross claims development

	2014 £000's	2015 £000's	2016 £000's	Total £000's
12 months	5,143	4,828	6,050	
24 months	10,140	10,014	13,821	
36 months	10,828	10,788	14,435	
72 months	11,410	10,974		
84 months	12,038			
Estimate total losses	12,038	10,974	14,435	37,447
Paid claims	(11,605)	(10,788)	—	(22,393)
Gross reserves	433	186	14,435	15,054

Net claims development

	2014 £000's	2015 £000's	2016 £000's	Total £000's
12 months	4,574	4,439	5,536	
24 months	8,957	9,064	12,358	
36 months	9,871	9,849	12,787	
72 months	11,635	9,845		
84 months	12,131			
Estimate net total losses	12,131	9,845	12,787	34,763
Paid claims	(11,770)	(9,849)	—	(21,619)
Net reserves	361	(4)	12,787	13,144

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

11 DEBTORS ARISING OUT OF REINSURANCE OPERATIONS

	2018	<i>2017</i>
	£000's	<i>£000's</i>
Due within one year	14,544	<i>12,831</i>
Due after one year	—	<i>13,885</i>
	<u>14,544</u>	<i><u>26,716</u></i>

12 OTHER DEBTORS:
Amounts falling due within one year

	2018	<i>2017</i>
	£000's	<i>£000's</i>
Investment income receivable	<u>350</u>	<i><u>306</u></i>

13 OTHER DEBTORS:
Amounts falling due after one year

	2018	<i>2017</i>
	£000's	<i>£000's</i>
Investment income receivable	<u>—</u>	<i><u>219</u></i>

14 DEFERRED ACQUISITION COSTS

	2018	<i>2017</i>
	£000's	<i>£000's</i>
On insurance contracts	<u>48</u>	<i><u>1,102</u></i>

The reconciliation of opening and closing deferred acquisition costs is as follows:

	2018	<i>2017</i>
	£000's	<i>£000's</i>
At 1 January	1,102	<i>3,046</i>
Expenses for the acquisition of contracts deferred during the year	(1,070)	<i>(1,680)</i>
2014 Year of Account Settlement	—	<i>(114)</i>
Foreign exchange movements	16	<i>(150)</i>
At 31 December	<u>48</u>	<i><u>1,102</u></i>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

15 CREDITORS ARISING OUT OF REINSURANCE OPERATIONS

	2018 £000's	2017 £000's
Due within one year	2,803	4,777
Due after one year	—	3,329
	<u>2,803</u>	<u>8,106</u>

16 OTHER CREDITORS
Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £000's	2017 £000's
Expenses payable	301	278
Profit commission payable	—	55
	<u>301</u>	<u>333</u>

17 OTHER CREDITORS:
Amounts falling due after one year

	2018 £000's	2017 £000's
Expenses payable	—	301
	<u>—</u>	<u>301</u>

18 FUNDS AT LLOYD'S

Every member is required to hold capital at Lloyd's which is held in trust and known as Funds at Lloyd's (FAL). These funds are intended primarily to cover circumstances where Syndicate assets prove insufficient to meet participating members' underwriting liabilities.

Since FAL is not under the management of the managing agent, no amount has been shown in these financial statements by way of such capital resources. However, the managing agent is able to make a call on the member's FAL to meet liquidity requirements or to settle losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

19 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Catlin Underwriting Agencies Limited ("CUAL") is the managing agent for Syndicate 6119. Under the standard managing agent's agreement, CUAL receives an annual fee of 1% of stamp capacity and profit commissions at 20%. Profit commissions are not recognised until the second year of development for each year of account. In 2018 managing agency fees amounted to nil (2017: £0.02m) and profit commissions amounted to nil (2017: £0.1m).

Syndicate 6119 provides whole account quota share to Syndicate 2003.

Net income and (expenses) reflected in the profit and loss	2018	<i>2017</i>
	£000's	<i>£000's</i>
Syndicate 2003	<u>(377)</u>	<u>(760)</u>
	<u><u>(377)</u></u>	<u><u>(760)</u></u>

The following balance sheet amounts were outstanding at year-end with related parties:

Balance sheet net assets and (liabilities) outstanding	2018	<i>2017</i>
	£000's	<i>£000's</i>
Syndicate 2003	<u>(1,267)</u>	<u>(473)</u>
	<u><u>(1,267)</u></u>	<u><u>(473)</u></u>

20 PARENT UNDERTAKING AND CONTROLLING PARTY

CUAL, the managing agent of the Syndicate, is a company registered in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is AXA SA ("AXA"), a company registered in France, which is the parent undertaking of the largest group to consolidate the financial statements of Catlin Syndicate Limited.

Copies of the financial statements of AXA SA ("AXA") are available from 25 Avenue Matignon FR-75008 Paris France.